Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

JOHN CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C....MONDAY AUGUST 6, 1832. [VOL. XIII ...NO 635

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published a week at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars fifty cents, if paid at any time during the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—Subscription will be received for a less period than one year.

Any failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

TENNESSEE.

Public Meeting of the Citizens of Williamson County.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a meeting of many citizens of Williamson County, favorable to the election of P. P. Barbour, to the Vice Presidency, was held at the Court House in Franklin, on Saturday the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Col. Wm. E. Owen having been called to the chair, and P. Hay appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and a discussion, in which several gentlemen took part, ensued; when the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and adopted.

Whereas: The re-election of a man to fill the second office in the gift of the people, always a duty of great importance, is rendered peculiarly so at this time, by reason of the advanced age and physical infirmities, of our eminent and venerable chief magistrate. If before the expiration of his next term of office, a vacancy should unfortunately happen, it is of much moment that he upon whom his office will constitutionally devolve, should be one whose talents, principles and weight of character, would make him a fit depository for the trust.

It is emphatically the right and duty of the people, in the choice of their public agents, to consult their own judgment, without regard to party discipline, and without being influenced by the arts of designing politicans. An acquiescence in the arrangements and combination of a few political managers, however exalted in station, and eminent for talents and public services, is a doctrine to which we cannot and will not subscribe. To adhere strictly to those principles, which have for their basis a just confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government, and which are commended to our adoption by the precepts and examples of our forefathers, we consider among the first and most binding of our political obligations.

Under the influence of these principles, we acknowledge the right of no man, or set of men, to designate the individual on whom we are to bestow our suffrages for any office. A submission to such dictation, would be an acknowledgement of our incapacity to discriminate character, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government, and tend to the conversion of it into and odious aristocracy.

The Convention assembled at Baltimore, has nominated Martin Van Buren, as the Republican candidate for Vice President of U. S. A few individuals assuming to be the representatives of Tennessee, in that convention, have addressed an appeal to us in favor of his nomination; and the vote of the states apparently pledged to support their nomination. For ourselves we respond to no such an appeal; confirm no such pledge; ratify no such nomination. If the delegates composing the convention from other states, had no more authority to act than those who claim to be ours, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a self constituted body—a representation without a constituency. And we feel it our duty to protest in the strongest terms against a body so constituted, and against all its proceedings.

Independent of the well founded objections to the manner of the nomination, there are others of still graver import, growing out of the character and principles of the nominee. The political course of Martin Van Buren, has been characterized from its beginning with variableness and instability. Alternately the reviler and eulogist of De Wit Clinton; at one time leagued with the federalists, at another embracing the republicans with fraternal hug. He has accommodated himself with inimitable dexterity to circumstances, and to the incitation of party—Whilst indulging in hypocritical expressions of regard for State Rights, the whole tenor of his votes while Senator, furnishes practical evidence of his adherence to those loose views of the constitution, which carried out to their results, would constitute this a government of unlimited power. A support of the protective system, in its full extent; he sanctioned by his vote and influence, that "bill of abomination," the Tariff of 1828; and thus betrayed the confidence of the whole southern delegation, with whom he had professed to act. A tariff unjust in its principles, odious in its features, unequal in its operations, oppressive to agriculture generally, ruinous to the planting interest; and if not unconstitutional, at least a palpable perversion of a constitutional power. A system which has given birth to the most dangerous of all powers; those defined by geographical limits, and which unless abandoned or settled upon just principles of mutual concession, we sadly fear will cause the fairest fabric of human wisdom designed for the preservation of the liberties of man, to totter and tumble on the ground.

We think we see in circumstances preceding and attending the nomination of Martin Van Buren, the expansion and enlargement of that system of intrigue and management which particularly characterizes the politics of New York. By that system he arose to political distinction in that, his native State, and by a perseverance in them on a broader theatre it is calculated to raise him to still higher stations. That system of party discipline which is in that State so rigidly enforced and so implicitly obeyed, we consider at war with the spirit of our free institutions, and can't be submitted to without a surrender of that right of thought and freedom of action which were legacies of the revolution, and the birth-right of every American.

To advance the interest of Mr. Van Buren, the cry of persecution has been raised, the rejection by the Senate of his nomination as Minister to England has been urged as presenting in itself a powerful claim to our suffrages.—And it is through the sympathies of the people so often excited in this way they expect to operate. Whatever may be our opinion in regard to policy or the justice of that measure, we cannot discover any connection between that rejection and the qualifications of its subject for the office of Vice President. We are aware the effort is making to indentify Mr. Van Buren with General Jackson, and to denounce all those who are opposed to the nomination as unfriendly to the present administration.—We scorn the imputation. We repel the the conclusion to which it leads. We repudiate as slavish and servile the doctrine that we cannot be the friends and supporters of a man without adopting all his imputed preferences. We cannot believe that the nomination of Martin Van Buren is calculated to unite and preserve the Jackson party, but will rather serve to divide and distract it. All the southern States are denouncing him as a man professing principles they cannot support, and will no doubt abandon him. We wish to promote the re-election of Andrew Jackson, but we cannot consent to do it by the elevation of a man of Martin Van Buren's principles to the second office in the Union. More especially when we think that, this can be more effectually done by supporting Philip Pendleton Barbour, a distinguished citizen of Virginia, a friend to the administration, and in every respect, qualified to fill the second office in the gift of the people, in the election of whom the republican party might truely unite without the least sacrifice of principle.

1st. *Resolved*, Therefore, that in the opinion of this meeting P. Barbour is a fit and proper person to be voted for to fill the office of Vice President, and that he unites in him more of the requisite qualifications than any other man who has been named, and that to support him is to maintain our interests our principles, and public honor.

2d. *Resolved*, That we will not be duped into the support of any man who is an advocate of the American System, as it is called, by the cry of "persecution" or the more senseless and hypocritical reasons that he is a favorite to General Jackson, and the only man who can unite the suffrages of the republican party.

3. *Resolved*, That as the electoral Districts are not yet laid off, and the Legislature will have to meet for that purpose, and as it is uncertain whether the vote of the state will be taken as heretofore by districts, or whether the general ticket system will be adopted, it is expedient to have a convention of delegates to meet at Nashville for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and forming an electoral ticket, which will enable the will of the people to be fully and fairly ascertained.

4th. *Resolved*, That our fellow citizens throughout the State favorable to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, and who wish to preserve the Jackson or republican party pure and undefiled, be requested to cooperate with us by meeting at Nashville as soon after the Legislature shall have laid off the Districts as notice can be given to the several parts of the State.

5th. *Resolved*, That the chair appoint a committee of vigilance, for the purpose of promoting the objects and wishes of this meeting, by all honorable means; and who may add such other members to the same, as they may deem expedient.

The following persons were appointed said committee: Dr. Lawrence O'Brian, Col. Richd Swanson, Matthew D. Thomason, Wm. C. Anderson, Gideon Ratcliffe, J. Hughes, Major B. Medley, Wm. Rucker, Wm. Hatcher, Thomas Helm, John Bucker, Berry Andrews, Robert C. Payne, Wright Stanley, Dr. John Hay, Robt. Sawyers, John K. Chester, Wm. Maney, Saml. F. Glass, Dr. Ferdinande Stith, Jos. W. Baugh, William P. Campbell, Cary M. Ratcliffe, Nicholas Scales, James Swanson, John Cowles Dr. Andrew B. Ewing Samuel A. Hanner, Harden P. Bostick, Col. Benjamin S. Tappan, Thomas L. Robinson, Gilbert Marshall, Esq. Christopher McCenico, John A. Otey, A. J. McLemore, John B. Bond, Holland L. White, Col. James Marshall, Thomas M. Scones, Christopher E. McEwan, Esq. Maj. Isaac Patton.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Committee of Vigilance appoint delegates to represent the wishes of this meeting, in the convention to be held at Nashville, should a sufficient number of our fellow citizens, throughout the state unite with us for that purpose.

7th. *Resolved*, That the Committee of Vigilance in the event that a convention be not held and the Legislature does not change the present system of voting, designate an elector for this district, who will represent the wishes of the people.

8th. *Resolved*, That W. Pierce, John Marshall, Thomas Hardaman, Peter R. Rison, William Waney, W. E. Owen, Dr. F. Stith, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence whose duty it shall be to communicate with committees appointed in other counties, in order to promote the object of this meeting.

9th. *Resolved*, That the Editors through out the State friendly to the cause of the people, be requested to publish these proceedings.

From the Western weekly Review, published in Franklin Tenneisee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REVIEW.

Messrs. Editors: I send you a communication, which you will please insert. I make the request with some hesitation and reluctance, knowing that you have not taken part in any political warfare and strife.

For the Review.

Of all the evils that visit a free people, that of dictatorial authority in pointing out to them the person who shall, and who shall not be voted for, to fill the office of this government, is most to be deprecated and should meet the most decided disapprobation of every true friend of his country and of his country's liberty.

That the meeting at Nashville was the creation of a few, very few individuals, is self evident; and notwithstanding no county in the States sent deligates to that meeting, it took upon itself the authority to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to represent the whole state of Tennessee. The delegates thus constituted attended the convention and voted the whole state to Van Buren, and by a masterly manœuvre, they (the Baltimore Convention) seduously avoided giving an address to the people of the United States, setting forth Martin, and the reasons why and wherefore they nominated him. But they passed a resolution empowering, and making it the duty of the delegates of the several states, to address their constituents in any, and in what language they pleased. Thus putting it completely in the power of the delegates from the several states to represent to their constituents, that the policy of Martin was just such as they in their state held to be the policy of the Republican Party. Thus representing to the Tariff States that his policy was the protection of home industry; in a word, the "American System." In New York that he was opposed to the re-chartering of the United States Bank. In Pennsylvania, that he was for a re-chartering of that institution. To Virginia, they say Martin is against the Bank, the Tariff and Internal Improvement. To S. Carolina, that he is opposed to the bill of abomination of 1828, though he voted for it—that he is opposed to the "American System," in all its forms and shapes—and that he holds *State Rights* to be the true Jeffersonian policy. And fearing all will not do, they boldly assert that *Andrew Jackson* has all confidence in Martin—wishes him elected Vice President: and therefore, the people are in duty bound to vote for him.

The people of the county, seeing that they were to be the passive instruments of conventions and of Presidents, in rearing and establishing in office over them a man of atleast doubtful politics—and so far as his political notions and opinions can be collected from his votes upon measures which affect their interest, his whole course has been obnoxious to that interest—called a meeting of the citizens who were opposed to Martin Van Buren, and favorable to the election of Philip Pendleton Barbour, of Virginia, to the Vice Presidency, which was numerously attended at the court house, on Saturday last. After the meeting had been called to order by the Chairman, and the objects of the meeting fully and lucidly declared, some ten or a dozen of the friends of Martin, with that affrontery of dictatorial authority which the meeting had assembled to condemn, and even before any resolution had been offered by the persons who had assembled to express their opinions, obtruded themselves into the meeting, and endeavored to obstruct and paralize its efforts by clamorously enlisting all the discordant feelings of the persons present, by declaring Van Buren an injured man—a supporter of the Administration,—that Jackson had unbounded confidence in Martin: and immediately offered a resolution, that the meeting approve of the Baltimore nomination. What! do a thing which in their solemn and reflecting moments they had determined they would not do? What! give their sanction to the nomination of Martin Van Buren to the Vice Presidency; a thing which they had assembled to denounce as being done in their name, but without the least authority. What! sanction the nomination of Martin, and thereby bind themselves down and obligate themselves to do the will of a few men at Nashville, acting without their authority: What! give their support to a man who has disgraced the country, divided the Jackson ranks, and who upon solemn and thorough investigation, was rejected by the United States, as Minister to England, upon the grounds of his obnoxious instructions to Mr. McLane, and that he had no occasion for a minister at that Court, which the President has most fully acknowledged by the appointment of a Charge de Affairs in the same Court, an office of infinite lower rank and salary.

Thus at a little Barbour meeting, of little more than two hundred persons, did a factious set of *Van Buren men*, (following up the true *Van Buren tactics*) endanvor to stifle public opinion, (not by superior numbers, but by that underhand trick and intrigue, of which they are so famous) and send out to the world that here we are lauding Martin, "as the sweetest little fellow in the whole world." The attempt was as disgraceful as it was unsuccessful. For after the meeting had witnessed, and understood the trick, seeing all they had to say in his behalf was flatterry without shame, and assertions without facts, or plausibility to help them to believe; and after declamation and the English Language had undergone a sore murderous defeat by Martin's orators, they were hissed and coughed down, and immediately retired; whereupon the meeting adopted their resolutions and retired proud of their victory over iguorance and cat's paws.

NESTOR.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Letter from Judge Barbour.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Jackson and Barbour Convention, held in this city last month, the President of that body transmitted a copy of its proceedings to President JACKSON and the Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR. We now have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a letter from Judge Barbour, acknowledging the receipt of those proceedings, and in reply to the note of the President of the Convention; both of which are subjoined.

Raleigh, No. Ca. June 28, 1832.

SIR,—In obedience to a resolution adopted at a Convention of a number of the citizens of this State, assembled at this city on the 18th inst., I have the honor to forward to you a copy of their proceedings, and to assure you of their confidence that the nominations they have made for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, will meet with the concurrence of a large majority of the freemen of this State.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obd't servant,
JA. IREDELL.

The Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR.

Frescati, July 6th, 1832.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing the proceedings of the Convention, which lately met at Raleigh, and which did me the honor of nominating me as Vice President of the United States.

I feel a deep sense of the obligation to my fellow-citizens of North Carolina, for this decided proof of their good opinion and confidence.

It affords me much gratification to perceive that my political course has met their approbation. It is one which I have pursued from a thorough conviction, that it was correct in principle; that it was in true accord with the compact which binds the States together; and, in short, that it was the only one, which, by restraining the Federal and State Governments within their respective spheres, would avoid those collisions so calculated to endanger the harmony of our Union, and the happiness of our common country. It adds to the gratification, that there were three of your body who had been actors with me in public affairs; one of whom was a tried public servant when I first entered upon the political theatre to act my part, and with the others of whom I have served in more modern times. The evidence of such men is, in some sort, like the verdict of a jury from the vicinage. I am happy, too, in receiving the assurance of the concurrence of a large majority of the freemen of your State. To you, who know me, I feel that I may, in the expectation of full credence, say that there dwells in my bosom no thirst for office, no longing after political advancement, and that I value this spontaneous, this unsolicited honor done me by your State much more for the evidence it bears of the estimation of that portion of my countrymen, than I do for any tendency which it may have towards my official promotion, even if success were certain.

With sincere esteem,
Yours respectfully,
P. P. BARBOUR.

Hon. James Iredell, President
of the late Raleigh Convention.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—MONDAY, JULY 9, 1832.

Debate on the third reading of the Tariff BILL.

Mr. HAYNE rose and said, he must throw himself upon the indulgence of the Senate to state the reasons which should induce him to vote against the bill.

I am well aware, Mr. President, said Mr. H., that nothing that can be now said, will have the slightest effect on the votes of gentlemen on the other side; and I know that the House, at this late period of the session, is too impatient of delay, to admit of protracted discussion on any question. Still I indulge the hope, that they will consent to hear what I promise them shall consist of little more than a bare statement of my objections to the bill. I am opposed to the bill in its present shape, Mr. President, because it contains all the objectionable features of the existing tariff.

It recognizes the Protecting System, as "the settled policy of the country." Ever since the commencement of this system from the year 1816—nay, from the beginning of the war to the present time there has always existed in the actual condition of the country, some reason, or a plausible excuse, for a system of high duties. During the war, we wanted money to carry it on; and after the peace, the enormous public debt which was left upon our hands, rendered high duties indispensable to enable the country to fulfil its obligations. I will not say that all the duties imposed were necessary to revenue, but I will fearlessly assert, that but for the demands on the Treasury, the system of high duties, which have acted so powerfully for the protection of manufacturers, would never have been maintained for a single year. The successive tariffs of 1816, 1824 and 1828, owed their existence to the condition of the country in relation to the public debt, and the manufacturers had very adroitly connected a protection to their industry with the collection of revenue for the redemption of the public faith. But now, that the debt is about to to be paid, and a demand on the Treasury for $12,000,000, per annum is about to be entirely removed, a new and most interesting question arises, whether the protection of the manufacturers is to be made a distinct and substantive object of legislation, and whether taxes, no longer necessary for any legitimate public object, are to be levied, merely for the purpose of affording protection to the manufacturers. It will be seen at a glance, that this question calls upon us to take a new and most important step in the legislation of the country. It will be admitted on all hands, that but for the claims of the manufacturers of woollens, cottons, and iron, the duties on these articles would now be reduced to fifteen per cent, and if they are to be kept up to fifty, sixty, or one hundred per cent. it will not be because the public want the money, but because the introduction of the foreign articles, at a low rate of duty, would interfere with, or as gentlemen will have it, prostrate this branch of our domestic industry. The standard which gentlemen propose on this subject, is not the wants of the Treasury, but what they are pleased to call adequate protection to the manufacturers. It must be obvious, therefore, that to adjust the tariff on the plan now proposed, is distinctly to recognize the principle of protection as the settled policy of the country—a principle to which I can never give my consent in any shape. Let me not, on this point, be misunderstood. I am no enemy to the manufacturers. I would not destroy them if I could. Of this I think I have given abundant evidence in the plan I proposed at the beginning of the session, for the settlement of this great question. The resolution which I had the hopor to submit as an amendment to that of the Senator fuom Kentucky, (Mr. Clay, was,) in substance, a proposition to reduce the revenue, after the payment of the public debt, to the wants of the country. I proposed to do this on principles of perfect justice and equality, and to guard against any shock to the manufacturers, by a sudden reduction of the duties to the lowest revenue standard,—I declared my entire willingness that this reduction should be gradual, and spread over several years. I was perfectly willing, provided the duties should be finally brought down to the revenue standard, that gentlemen should almost take their own time for the accomplishment of the object. Nor did this proposition involve the slighest sacrifice of principle; for it entered into my plan, that the debt should be spread over several years, so that the duties should be brought down to the proper point on the final extinction of that debt. Sir, according to this plan, the manufacturers would have enjoyed an incidental protection equal the amount of duties necessary for revenue. I am not prepared to say how far the reduction of the protected articles would, under this system, have been carried. I presume that 15 or 20 per cent ad valorem would have been found, eventually, sufficient for all purposes. This, as it seems to me would, with charges, freight, and insurance, have amounted to a protection of at least 33½ per cent; and it has always appeared to me, that if, with a permanent protection of one third of the cost of the article in the home market, our manufacturers could not enter into a successful competition with the foreign, that they must be engaged in a pursuit most unprofitable to the country, and the sooner it is abandoned, the better for all parties concerned.

My next objection to this bill is, that it retains the minimums and the specific duties. I have already stated at large my objection to this feature in the bill, and will not now repeal what I then said. I will only here add, as an additional objection, that the minimums and specific duties create a perpetually increasing tax on the articles embraced by them. It requires no argument to show that a tax of eight cents a yard on cottons costing 16 cents, which is a tax of only 50 per cent, becomes 100 per cent, when the article is reduced to 8 cents; and such reductions have, for years past, been going on, as we all know in relation to every article included under the minimum principle. I regard the recognition of this odious principle, in the bill now before the Senate, as a lasting establishment of the prohibitory system in this country. The minimums on cottons was at first introduced for the purpose of encouraging the production of coarse cottons. We are told that it has been completely successful; that it is no longer necessary to protection, and yet the system is maintained inviolate, because, as gentlemen insist, it has no operation.—The minimums, then, are to be introduced to build up a manufacture, and are to be retained to establish a monopoly; for, if gentlemen refuse to abolish them in relation to coarse cottons, we can never, hereafter, expect to have them abolished in any case whatever.

Another and most insuperable objection to this, bill, is that it raises an amount of revenue greatly exceeding the wants of the Government. This fact I shall fully establish in another part of my argument, but for the present, assuming it to be incontrovertible, I object to the scheme, because it necessarily leads to extravagant expenditures—to appropriations for unconstitutional purposes—to a disgraceful scramble for the public money, and to an injurious dependance on the part, as well of the States as of the people, on the Federal Government. It violates the cardinal principles of our system, and must, in the end, corrupt the whole country and endanger our free institutions.

Another, and one of my strongest objections to this bill, is that it increases the evils of the existing system, by aggravating its inequality and injustice. The great point of distinction between the friends of the free trade and the advocates of the protective system, arises from the different views as to the policy to be pursued in relation to the protected and unprotected articles. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) and myself, at the commencement of the session differed irreconcilably on this subject. The advocates of the American System insist that the only proper subject for the federal taxation, are those foreign articles which enter into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, while we at the South contend there is neither reason nor justice in subjecting to exorbitant taxation every article which we receive from abroad in exchange for our productions. The ground of our complaint is, that we obtain woollens, cottons and iron from Europe in exchange for our cotton, rice and tobacco: and when we bring them into our own markets for sale in competition with similar articles, the fruits of our labor and capital are subjected to a discriminating tax of from 40 to 50 per cent. for the benefit of the labor and capital of our northern brethern. This we believe to be substantially a tax on the industry of the South, and a bounty to the industry of the North. It is not my present purpose, sir, said Mr. H. to enlarge on this topic, which I have endeavored, on a former occasion, to explain and enforce; but if there be any truth in the argument, it furnishes an insuperable objection to this bill, which is so arranged as to throw the entire burden of taxation on the protected articles, while the unprotected articles are to be admitted duty free. We have always insisted that while duties on the unprotected articles, being generally articles of luxury, operate with perfect equality on all parts of the country, the duties on the protected articles, not only operate most unequally upon the different sections and the different interests, but that they are also of the nature of a double tax—first on the imported article, and next by enhancing the price of the domestic article. We have heard a good deal of the efforts that have been made to relieve the complaints of the south. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) declares, that no man would go further than he would, to remove these complaints, though he believes them to be wholly groundless. Sir, the gentleman has [illegible]

recently made similar declarations during the present session. As to the gentleman's friendly disposition, I have nothing to say; but I am bound to say to him in perfect candor, that I have no evidence of such disposition in his acts. How far he may be disposed to go, I know not; but he certainly has not advanced one step—no, not one inch in furtherance of his declared object.

Sir, this bill holds out no relief to the south. We have never uttered one word of complaint against the duties on the unprotected articles; they were imposed for revenue; and to any fair and equal revenue system we do not object. Our complaints have been levied against the duties imposed, not for revenue, but for protection. And gentlemen, gravely, propose to redress our grievances by taking off all the revenue duties, and leaving the protecting duties untouched. Sir, as to the mighty boon conferred, forsooth, by a low duty on negro cloth and coarse blankets, I have only to say that gentlemen seem entirely to misunderstand the character of the southern people; they treat us like spoiled children, to be bribed with sugar plumbs, pleased with a rattle, tickled with a toy. But what are the grounds of our complaints! Is it that we pay a high tax upon a few articles of negro clothing?—No, Sir, it is because every article which we receive from abroad, in exchange for our products, is enormously taxed; it is because duties to the amount of from 40 to 50 per cent, on $40,000,000, of our importations, procured by the southern industry, are imposed as a bounty to the industry, of a more favored section of the Union, that we have called in question the justice of the policy, and the right of imposon us, a system absolutely fatal to our prosperity. And what is the amount of this mighty boon to the south? According to an estimate which I hold in my hand, the negro cloth, covered by the low duty under this bill, amount to about $239,000; coarse blankets under 75 cents, to about $100,000; the saving on which two articles would just amount to $112,000; and the share of South Carolina would be just about $10,000; a sum quite sufficient, no doubt, in the estimation of gentlemen, to bribe her to an acquiescence in the American system.

I have, sir, still another objection to this bill; it introduces new and oppressive features in the protecting system. Woollens of every description are to be subjected to cash duties; while other articles are to be entitled to credits of 3 and 6 months.—Why this discrimination? Is there any reason or justice in it? Can there be any object in it, but to discourage the importation of woollens, and to open a door to a system of discriminating duties, by which particular articles may be excluded by oppressive regulations, at the discretion of Congress. I object, sir, likewise most pointedly, to the diminution of the credits, the only effect of which, as it seems to me, will be to embarrass commerce, lessen, the capital employed in trade, and cripple the commercial resources of the country. It will moreover, to a great extent, throw the trade into the hands of wealthy capitalists, and do an irreparable injury to the small importer, the retail dealer. Nor can it escape our notice that by this bill, new and inquisitorial powers have been granted to the appraisers.

I come now, sir, to the last point on which I propose to touch.—the true character and practical effects of this bill.—We are about to arrange a permanent system of revenue adapted to a state of profound peace, after the total extinction of the public debt. To establish a rate of duties now, no higher than those imposed in 1828, a reduction at least of from 20 to 30 per cent. on every article paying specific duties is indispensable. Since 1828, there has been a considerable reduction in the prices of all the articles embraced in our tariff; a reduction which is progressively going on; and it requires no argument to show that every reduction of price operates an increase of the duty. The duties under the act of 1828, are, therefore, much higher now than they were when that act was imposed. As an illustration of this branch of the subject, I will call the attention of the Senate to the fact, that when a duty of $30 a ton was imposed on rolled iron it cost £11 sterling, so that the rate of duty on the article was then 59 per cent; but the same duty now on such iron at the present reduced price would be 167 per cent, making a difference of 108 per cent. It is proposed to reduce the duty from $37 to $30 per ton, but $30 at existing prices is a much higher duty than $37 in 1828. The same thing is true of cottons under the minimum price of 35 cents. And every one must know that 16 cents the square yard on bagging which may be had for 12 cts, is a much higher duty than 22 cts a square yard at the former prices of 16 or 20, cts, so that every gentleman will perceive at once, that in taking the tariff of 1828 as the standard for this bill, the duties will be considerably increased beyond what they were when that act was passed. The truth is, Mr. President, that there has been a considerable fall in the price of all manufactured articles, not only in this country, but in Europe and throughout the world. No mistake can be greater than to suppose that this has been produced by the establishment of manufactures in this country. It is perfectly absurd to say that the introduction of cotton manufactures in this country, for instance, to an amount equal to two or three per cent on the cotton manufactures of Great Britain, could reduce the value of the whole of the latter one half; and yet we know that the cotton manufactures of England have actually fallen 50 per cent in the price.—The truth is that this reduction in prices has fallen indiscriminately on all articles, protected and unprotected; and has resulted from general causes, in operation to a certain extent all over the world; such as changes in the currency, improvements in machinery, and a diminution in the wages of labor. I hold in my hand, Sir, said Mr. H. an official document, shewing the extent of the reduction of prices of manufactured goods of every description in Great Britain, between the years 1811 and 1829; an examination of which will satisfy gentlemen of the true state of the case. Mr. Hayne here read from the table the following abstract:

MANUFACTURES & PRODUCE of GREAT BRITAIN.

Years.	Official value.	Declared or actual value	Relative proportion.
1811	No. 23,276,339	No. 20,926,523	100.....141
1829	No. 55,488,728	No. 33,212,574	100.....59

On the whole, equal to about 45 per cent reduction.

Of the articles embraced in the above tables, it further appears, Sir, that the cotton manufactures have fallen

	45 per cent.
Woollens do	32
Linen do	45
Silk do	55

And I hardly think, said Mr. H. that any one will seriously contend that these reductions in prices in England have been produced by American competition!

Let us now, Mr. President, examine the last and I must think, an insuperable objection to this bill. I mean its effect upon the revenue. From an attentive examination of its provisions, I am perfectly satisfied that it makes no reduction whatever on the entire class of protected articles, and that whatever reduction is to be effected by it, must be produced only by the abolition of the duties on the unprotected articles. I will go further, and state my conviction that, on the protected articles, the aggregate of the duties would be increased, and not diminished, by this bill. This I will endeavor to show, not by instituting a comparison between the bill as it came from the other House, and as it now stands, but by comparing it with the Tariff of 1828.

Mr. President, I do not profess to be very skilful in figures, nor can I rely entirely on the accuracy of calculations which have been very hastily made, I have looked into the provisions of this bill, however, as carefully as the shortness of the time would permit, and to satisfy myself that I have fallen into no material errors, have consulted several persons on whose accuracy I have the most entire reliance; one of them a gentleman of high character and a skilful accountant; now a member of the other House. All of these gentlemen have concurred in the general result that the bill, as it came from the House, and much more as it now stands, actually increases the existing duties on the protected articles, to an amount variously estimated at from half a million to a million and a half of dollars. To me, however, said Mr. H., it would, I confess, be comparitively unimportant whether this bill is to effect a reduction of a few hundred thousand dollars on the protected articles, as contended for by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) or is to increase the duty by an equal amount. Nothing short of a substantial reduction; a reduction to the fair revenue standard, would have been at all satisfactory to me; a few hundred thousand dollars, more or less, in adjusting a revenue of twenty-five or thirty millions being of very little importance in my estimation. But let us see how the fact stands! The amount of the present duties on the protected articles, according to a calculation which I hold in my hand, founded on the "comparative statement" submitted to Congress from the Treasury on the 8th May last, is $15,000,000—of this amount it was proposed by the Treasury scheme to take off taxes from the protected articles to the amount of $3,674,537. While of the unprotected articles, amounting to about $9,000,000, he proposed to take off, nominally, $6,416,016, but in fact, not more than two millions and a half, (4,665,750 of the said amount having been already reduced by the acts of 1830.)

So far, therefore, as the unprotected articles are embraced in this "statement," it cannot of course be made the basis of our calculations, because, as any one will see, who will look at that statement, it gives six millions as the amount to be reduced on these articles; whereas four millions of that amount had already been taken off from salt, coffee, cocoa, molasses and teas, under the act of May, 1830 and of course cannot be considered as furnishing any part of the present duties to be reduced under any bill to be now passed.* But so far as the protected articles are concerned, I presume there can be no objection to our proceeding on the basis of the Treasury statement, no reduction of the duties on these articles having taken place since 1828.

The whole amount of reduction proposed from the present duties by the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, was as follows, viz:

	Estimated amt. of duties.	Proposed reduction.
Woollens of all descriptions	$2,626,262	$1,220,670
Cottons	3,381,358	260,288
Iron manufactured	1,047,935	125,394
Do. Bar, rolled, hammered and steel	935,747	183,694
Hemp and Flax manufactures of	1,025,596	93,321
Japanned tin, plated, leather, gilt, brass pewter, leaden wares do. of wood and marble	358,183	59,278
Porcelain, china, earthen & stone ware	276,993	25,181
Glass Ware	124,097	24,562
Cotton Bagging	24,030	10,321
Sugar	2,673,558	445,574
Salt	1,074,829	806,127
Wool	80,664	64,597
Spirits	1,031,348	no reduction
Coal	98,408	no reduction
Paper	100,557	no reduction
Leghorn hats	179,756	81,699
	$15,089,635	$3,400,441
Add the following articles proposed to be admitted duty free:		
Quills	$4,376	$4,376
Hair cloths	8,360	8,360
Bolting cloths	1,566	1,566
Quicksilver	51,837	51,837
Brass in plates	1,750	1,750
Tin in do.	4,429	4,429
Indigo	185,347	185,347
Corks	16,467	16,467
	$15,363,767	$3,674,537

It thus appears, that of the articles above mentioned paying duties to the amount of $15,363,767, it was proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take off taxes to the amount of $3,674,536. Now how stands the bill before the Senate in reference to those very articles. Let us see:

Woollens, no reduction, duty increased by $174,214.

Cottons, no reduction, but duty increased $111,661.

Iron manufactures, and bar, rolled, and steel, no reduction, duties increased by $140,912.

Hemp and Flax, manufactures of, no reduction.

Leaden, wooden, japanned, and tinware, &c. (see list above,) no reduction, increased amount unknown.

Porcelain china and earthenware, no reduction.

Glassware, no reduction.

Cotton bagging, a reduction nearly nominal.

Cordage, &c. no reduction.

Sugar, no reduction.

Salt, no reduction.

Spirits, no reduction.

Coal, no reduction.

Paper, no reduction.

Leghorn and other hats, no reduction.

* This is explained as follows: By the Treasury statement, the amount of the reduction on the following articles is stated as follows, estimated on the duties in force prior to 1830, viz:

	Proposed reduction.
Salt,	$806,127
Coffee,	2,316,871
Cocoa,	51,649
Molasses,	418,707
Teas,	2,821,562
	6,416,016

But of this amount, 4,665,752 dollars had been already reduced, under the acts of 20th and 29th of May, 1830, viz: on

Salt,	$537,414
Coffee,	2,059,529
Cocoa,	26,324
Molasses,	418,707
Teas,	1,623,746
	4,665,752

† Of this sum $4,665,750 being already reduced, as above mentioned, leaves the amount of actual reduction, $6,416,016.

Some articles unimportant in amount, are here omitted.

‡ To show that the amount of the reduction of the duties on the unprotected articles is not here underrated, reference is made to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to the Senate on the 18th April, which (after correcting an error in summing up,) shows that the whole reduction in such articles under Mr. Dickerson's bill, was only $1,668,016

See Senate's Doc. 125.)

Add further reduction as above 1,487,251

And we have only $3,152,267

making together a reduction on the unprotected articles of about four millions.‡

Protected articles	$15,935,734	$3,731,979
Unprotected articles	8,627,970	6,012,765
Free articles (partly of each)	1,435,357	1,135,357
	$25 699,061	†$10,880,101

Now, by the bill before the Senate, a sum exceeding the whole amount of the proposed reduction on the protected articles as above mentioned, is stricken out, while on the unprotected articles there is added to the proposed reduction of the Treasury Department the following items, viz:

On tea and coffee, (now made free) a further reduction of	$337,261
Wines and silks estimated at	1,100,000
Other small articles	50,000
	$1,487,251
To which add the utmost possible reduction on such articles under Mr. McLane's bill, say	2,500,000
And we have	$3,987,251

as the probable amount of reduction under the present bill on the unprotected articles.

Now if it were true that there was an actual of $500,000 as alleged, (instead of increase, as I believe, of at least $1,000,000,) I again ask, would such a pitiful reduction as this afford any compensation for this glaring inequality of taxation, in respect to the protected and unprotected articles. Whatever might be the opinions of others, for myself I would say, I should consider such a reduction as amounting to nothing. I am far from admitting, however, that there is actually a reduction of half a million, or any reduction, at all, on the protected articles. I do firmly believe, and will attempt to show, that the whole amount of taxes on these articles has been considerably increased. To prove this, I will now enter into a brief examination of the provisions of this bill, and compare them with the existing law. He would take as the basis of his calculations "the comparative statement" before alluded to. Here is an account made up with some care from this comparative statement. It had been carefully corrected by an accurate accountant, and I have no doubt that it is sufficiently correct for all practical purposes.

Protected Articles, viz. such as come into competition with articles made or produced in the United States.

	Amount of duties in 1830.	Amount proposed to be taken off by Mr. McLane's bill.
Woollens of all descriptions	$2,626,262	$1,220,670
Cottons	3,381,358	260,288
Iron manufactured	1,047,935	125,394
Do. Bar, rolled, hammered and steel	935,747	183,694
Hemp and Flax manufactures of	1,025,596	93,321
Japanned tin, plated, leather, gilt, brass pewter, leaden wares do. of wood and marble	358,183	59,278
Porcelain, china, earthen & stone ware	276,993	25,181
Glass Ware	124,097	24,562
Cotton Bagging	24,030	10,321
Sugar	2,673,558	445,574
Salt	1,074,829	806,127
Wool	80,664	64,597
Spirits	1,031,348	no reduction
Coal	98,408	no reduction
Paper	100,557	no reduction
Leghorn hats	179,756	81,699
	$15,089,635	$3,400,441
Add the following articles proposed to be admitted duty free:		
Quills	$4,376	$4,376
Hair cloths	8,360	8,360
Bolting cloths	1,566	1,566
Quicksilver	51,837	51,837
Brass in plates	1,750	1,750
Tin in do.	4,429	4,429
Indigo	185,347	185,347
Corks	16,467	16,467
	$15,363,767	$3,674,537

It thus appears, that of the articles above mentioned paying duties to the amount of $15,363,767, it was proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take off taxes to the amount of $3,674,536. Now how stands the bill before the Senate in reference to those very articles. Let us see:

Woollens, no reduction, duty increased by $174,214.

Cottons, no reduction, but duty increased $111,661.

Iron manufactures, and bar, rolled, and steel, no reduction, duties increased by $140,912.

Hemp and Flax, manufactures of, no reduction.

Leaden, wooden, japanned, and tinware, &c. (see list above,) no reduction, increased amount unknown.

Porcelain china and earthenware, no reduction.

Glassware, no reduction.

Cotton bagging, a reduction nearly nominal.

Cordage, &c. no reduction.

Sugar, no reduction.

Salt, no reduction.

Spirits, no reduction.

Coal, no reduction.

Paper, no reduction.

Leghorn and other hats, no reduction.

Quills, hair-cloths, quicksilver, brass and tin in plates, indigo, corks, musical instruments, yarn and a variety of other articles, no reduction. To which may added cash duties, diminished credits, and change in the pound sterling, operating on the great mass of our imports, to the amount of from 11 to 13 per cent.

These articles, with the exception of the three first, (woollens, cottons, and iron,) all speak for themselves. With regard to these, I will show how I arrive at the conclusion that the bill before us proposes to increase the duties upon them.

I will begin with woollens. On this article Mr. McLane proposed to take off duties to the amount of $1,220,670. The whole quantity of woollens is estimated at $5,857,225, the duties at $2,626,261, being an average rate of duty of 48 per cent. Now Mr. McLane proposed to effect this reduction of $1,220,670, as follows:

On all woollens under 50 cents, 10 per cent ad valorem.

On worsted stuff goods, &c. 20 per cent ad valorem.

On all other manufactures of wool, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Now what is proposed in this bill?

On plains, kerseys and kendal cottons, (weighing 16 oz.) and under 35 cents the square yard, 5 per cent.

Worsted goods, &c. 10 per cent.

On all other manufactures of wool, (except a few course blankets,) 57 per cent.

Here then, it will be seen at once, that on the great mass of woollens, the duties on which, under the existing law, average according to the Treasury statement, 48 per ct., & upon which Mr. McLane put a 30 per cent duty, the duty is increased to 57 per cent, being 27 beyond the duty proposed by Mr. McLane, and 9 per cent beyond the present duty. It is true, negro cloths, which Mr. McLane set down at 10 per cent, are here put at 5 per cent; but Mr. McLane's plan embraced all woollens under 50 cents, whereas this bill is confined to "plains, kerseys, and kendal cottons, under 35 cents," which, I am assured by those who profess to understand the subject, will not embrace one-third part of the "coarse woollens under 50 cents." If so, the entire reduction on these negro cloths will not exceed $100,000.

The saving on the worsted will, I am told, be counterbalanced by the enhanced duty on some other descriptions of cloths, and, on negro and other coarse hats. Against these reductions are to be charged 26 per cent. increase on the great mass of woollens, to which must be added at least 5 per cent. for the cash duties, and 8 per cent. for the change in the calculation of the pound sterling from $444 to $480. If there be no error in my arithmetic, we will, on these data, have, instead of a reduction, an increase of the duties on woollens equal to at least $174,214. Any gentleman can make the calculation for himself. I am confirmed in my conclusion, by the fact that several persons who have made the calculation have, by a different process, arrived at the same result. By one calculation which I have before me, the increase of the duty on woollens is shown to be $250,000.

On Cotton the calculation is much more simple. According to the Treasury statement, the value of cotton, is estimated at $7,864,618; the duty, at $3,381,358; proposed saving at $260,288. Now, the bill before us makes no alteration in the Treasury plan with respect to cottons. Assuming then the saving to be as above stated $260,000, we have as a set off against this reduction, the diminished credits equal to near three per cent., in the change in the pound sterling, equal to eight per cent.; making, together, eleven per cent. on the amount of the duty. This, according to my calculation, will exceed the estimated saving by $111,661.

Iron and the manufactures of iron and steel, consist of too great a variety of articles to enable me to do more than to submit a mere general statement in relation to them.

Of these articles, which I shall consider under one head, the Treasury valuation is $5,628,736, duties, $2,033,682, estimated saving $309,088. Against this sum is to be put the diminished credits, and the pound sterling, equal to about $200,000—to which is to be added an enormous increase of duties on a great variety of articles of hardware, under the *provisos* in the 10th, 12th, and 13th members of the 2d section of the bill, which carry up the duties on all manufactures of iron, as high as the raw material; thus changing *ad valorem* duties of from 25 to 40 per cent, for specific duties, ranging from one & two hundred, up to three, and even four hundred per cent. I have already given to the Senate several examples of the effect of these provisos. I will repeat one or two of them.

On an invoice of trace chains the present duty on which, at 25 per cent, amounted only to $69, the duty under this bill (at 3 cents per lb.) will amount to $198.

On a parcel of knitting needles now paying duty of $1,99, the proposed duty will be $9.

On an invoice of bed screws costing $53, and paying duties under the existing laws of only $14, the duty under this bill will be $67.

These cases have been furnished from the most unquestionable sources.

A practical man intimately acquainted with the subject, writes me, that "these provisos will double the duty on hardware made of common sized iron," and he estimates the amount of the increased duty on hardware at upwards of five hundred thousand dollars.

But take it at half of that amount, and we have an increase of the duty on iron, and manufactures of iron, of 140,912 dollars.

The account, then, according to my estimate, would stand thus:

Increase of the duty on the protected articles under this bill—

On woollens,	174,214
On cottons,	111,661
On iron, as above,	140,912
The increase on other articles cannot be estimated at less than	100,000
Add for the change in the value of the pound sterling, and the shortened credits on articles other than woollens, cottons, and iron, at least,	500,000

And we have an increase of 1,026,787

It is vain and idle for gentlemen to tell us, in general terms, that this bill is to reduce the duties 4, 5, 8, or 10 millions.—Let them give us a bill of particulars; show us the items; point out the articles on which the reduction is to take place, and let them explain how it is to be effected. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in his exposition of this subject, shows that the official treasury estimate of the reduction to be effected, under this bill, as reported from the Committee on Manufactures, was on woollens, cottons, iron, and the great mass of the protected articles only $844,000—and that the whole amount of the proposed reduction was only $1,177,000.

Now, we all know, that a large amount of this proposed reduction was stricken out in the House. That distinguished gentlemen has given us statements showing that in the shape in which the bill passed the House, the estimated increase of the duties on the unprotected articles was $3,760,000. If gentlemen will turn to the Treasury statement, No. 125 of the Senate's documents, they will find that the whole amount of saving on the articles proposed to be admitted duty free under the bill reported by the Committee of Manufactures of this House was only $1,668,010. Add to this every free article since added to the list, and the further reduction on silks and wines, and even the two or three hundred thousand dollars which gentlemen say has been taken off of the protected articles, and what will they amount to?

Thus, then it will be seen that the whole account of the reduction proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the protected articles, has been stricken out, and that more than a million has been added to the existing duties on those articles. But for all this, we are told that we are to be remunerated by a still greater reduction on the unprotected articles. Now assuming the reduction on the unprotected articles proposed by the Treasury to be as before stated $2,500,000

The following are the further reductions embraced in this bill, viz:

On teas and coffee, free,	337,261
Wines and silks, further reduced,	1,100,000
	$3,937,251

Making the total reduction on the unprotected articles, in round numbers, about of four millions dollars, estimated on the receipts of 1830.

From which if we deduct the assumed increase on the protected articles as about $1,000,000, we have as the amount of actual reduction under this bill, three millions, and no more. If the present revenue be estimated at the actual recepts of the year 1831, viz. $28,525,000, or at the actual receipt of the last year upwards of $30,000,000, or at the average receipts of the last five years—the result, after making every allowance, will give a clear, revenue of upwards of twenty millions of dollars, and leave us eight or ten millions beyond the ordinary expenses of the Government.

Having taken Mr. McLane's estimated reduction as the basis of all my calculations, I have not noticed the repeal of the 10 and 20 per cent. in the valuation of foreign goods, these having been deducted in the Treasury estimates. In making this comparison, I beg not to be understood as expressing any approbation of the Treasury scheme. That scheme, proposed to make a reduction on the present duties of between six and seven millions of dollars, which, according to any fair estimate of the present and future revenue of the country would have left a surplus in the Treasury beyond the wants of the country of from $6,000,000 to 8,000,000. The proposed reduction was not only too small, but it was made in much too great a proportion on the unprotected articles, and being expressly announced, as a final arrangement of the system, was altogether inadmissible. On iron the duties run up to above 100 per cent.—on coarse cottons to a still greater amount—and on every other article the duties were still higher.—But bad as was the scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury, the bill from the House was much worse—and this is infinitely the worst of all.

In conclusion, Mr. H. said, that to his mind it was perfectly clear, that this bill, in its present shape, had not a single feature to recommend it to the favor of any but the fast friends of the American System. It is neither more nor less than the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, reduced to the form of a law. It takes off the duties altogether from almost the entire mass of the unprotected articles, such as tea, coffee, spices, fruits, and a hundred other articles of luxury, and reduces them to almost nothing on silks and wines while it leaves the protected articles almost untouched or with additional burdens thrown upon them. In this view of the case, it affords no relief whatever to the south.—It only aggravates the injustice of which we complain. It throws the whole burden of federal taxation on the very articles the duties upon which operate as a tax on southern capital and labor, and as a bounty upon the industry and capital of another section of the Union. The passage of such a bill as this would only be regarded as the consummation of the protecting policy. It leaves no hope for the future—It must rivet upon the country, irretrievably and forever, a system which he did most cordially [illegible] the [illegible] financial [illegible] States. The [illegible] had expressed a [illegible] cerely entertained [illegible] receive this bill as a [illegible] do on concession and [illegible] had kindly feelings [illegible] should go home [illegible] ents that we had [illegible] had a right to expect [illegible] ces were redressed—[illegible] would be one more [illegible] and peace. Let me [illegible] Sir, that if, with my conviction [illegible] character of this bill, I stood [illegible] constituents with such [illegible] lips, I should go home "with a [illegible] mouth." No Sir! when I speak a subject, I shall speak the honest [illegible] tions of my mind; and shall be [illegible] ed, however reluctantly, to do [illegible] now do, in the presence of this [illegible] Country, and my God, that the American system has become the settled [illegible] the country—that the hopes of the [illegible] are at an end—and as far as their [illegible] ity is dependant on federal legislation [illegible] their ruin sealed.

NOTE—The Senate finally receded from such of their amendments, as were disagreed to by the House. The points in dispute, however, were very few and of much importance.

The following were the only material items.

1st. The 57 per cent, on woollens, insisted by the Senate, was reduced to 50 per cent, as proposed by the House.

2d. Sail duck was left as proposed by the House, at 15 per cent.

3d. Cotton bagging was left at 3½ cents as passed by the House, instead of 4 cents.

4th. Sugar was left at two and a half cents as proposed by the House instead of being left at three cents the present duty.

Calculated even on this basis, Mr. McDuffie estimated the increase of duty on the protected articles at $1,406,000 beyond the present tariff. Making allowance for the fall of prices it cannot be doubted that the duties now imposed are much greater, *ad valorem*, than they were in 1828, without taking into account the cash duties, or change in the pound sterling.

Enormous Accumulation of Revenue.—It is stated that the revenue which accrued at the custom house of N. York, during the first quarter of the present year, was *one million of dollars more* than the amount of the corresponding quarter of the year 1831. From an officer of the customs of this city, we learn that an increase of *half a million* took place here. Should the same ratio of augmentation be preserved throughout the year, the sums accumulating at two custom houses, alone, will amount to six millions of dollars more than the amount last year. At this rate, the gross revenue accruing during this year 1833, would amount to near *forty millions* of dollars, and thus leave in the Treasury, after the payment of the Public Debt, and the expenses of the Government, a sum sufficient to corrupt the very vitals of the Republic.

Banner of the Constitution.

PRINTERS.

There are dark spots on the fairest features of existence, and the printer, the subject in his vocation to more *crosses* and *shades* and *blots* and *blurs* and *perversures* and *false impressions*, than most other men, yet he has many *fair proofs* of the kindness of patrons and friends, to cheer him in his course; a consolation that he *distributes* knowledge to thousands, *chases* the *wrinkles* from the brow of care *corrects* the *errors* and removes the *false impressions* of public mind—*planes* down the asperities, and *smooths* the prejudices of life—and though he is aware that he is but a poor *type* for the observance of others, and does not aspire to *lead* the way, yet he ever strives to make his paper an *index* to *point* to an *upright line* of conduct—the *receptacle* of opinions and sound moral sentiments that all may *copy*. For this he asks but the approval of good men and the encouragement of kind patrons—and though when he shall be *struck off* from the *file* of life, as a *period* put to his earthly existence, and the *coffin* becomes the receptacle of his *form* no *column* or *imposing stone* shall *mark* the spot where he has fixed his the narrow, clayed *bed*, yet he trusts his memory will remain *imprinted* on the hearts his friends, his *errors* be *erased* from their recollection, and no *register* of his faults being recalled against him, he may stand at the final *revisal justified* before the great Head and Fount of mercy and goodness.

State Hou[illegible]

The Smith's Motto.—We are pleased with mottos, when they are really good and germain to the purpose. The Smiths of this city, who have lately formed a *Mutual Benefit Society*, and have been chartered by the legislature of the state, have the following from the ready pen of our friend Woodworth.

As *fire* unites the disconnected ore,
Forming a *whole* of parts disjoined before
So the pure *flame* of charity, imparts
A *welding heat*, that warmly joins our hearts.

New York paper.

Awful Calamity.—We learn that the Steam Boat Portsmouth, while lying at the wharf at Cincinnati, was burnt on yesterday morning. Four men were missing and two found burnt to death.

Ohio Argus.

...ERS BEAU COLLEN.

...BURY,

...UGUST 9, 1832.

...FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.

...been requested to announce Archi... Carter, Esq., as a candidate to repre... the County of Rowan, in the Senate of the General Assembly.

...SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

...examination of the students in this in... tion, under the superintendence of Mr. & ... Cottrell took place on Monday and Tues...

We take pleasure in mentioning the gratifi... we enjoyed in attending the exercises of the students on the days of examination—And if their proficiency be any criterion by which to judge of the qualifications of the instructor and instructress, they certainly rank among the most able and accomplished of any, which it has ever fallen to the lot of the citizens of this place to possess. Indeed, we speak in the bounds of truth when we say there is not a better institution in the State than it is, whether we consider the facilities of the student for obtaining an accurate knowledge of the useful, or ornamental branches of an education.

We hope the school may be placed upon such a footing as to make it a permanent one.

An opinion prevails in some parts of the country, that our Town is unhealthy, which has operated against the school. This opinion is not founded in fact. True there has been some sickness in this place during the Spring and Summer, but it cannot be ascribed to any *local cause*. The disease (the Scarlet Fever) has pervaded almost every section of the Union, and at no place has it been more fatal than in the valley of Virginia, the most healthy part of the United States.

The next session will commence some time in October, and we understand that this arrangement has been made to throw out of the session August and September, the two most sickly months in the year.

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

We are happy in having it in our power to state that there are, at present, a large concourse of visitors at this delightful summer retreat. This is as it should be: The springs are situated in a high and healthy Country, they possess many mineral qualities, which have been found to be highly beneficial to the invalid, and Mr. Simonton has spared no pains to fit up his establishment in a superior style. It is not saying too much to say, that there is not a more agreeable retreat from the sickly vapors of the low countries, than this, in the whole South western country. And we therefore hope that the exertions of Mr. Simonton to merit encouragement may not be in vain.

☞ The last Southern mail brought to the Post-Office in this place, a considerable sum of money enclosed in an old number of the Christian Advocate, and directed to "Salisbury, N. C." There was nothing written upon the paper which would lead to a discovery from whom the money was sent or to whom it was directed. The money is in a very mutilated [illegible]

We have received the first number of the "Carolina Watchman," a new paper published in this town, by Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. He promises to advocate the re-election of Gen'l. Jackson: upon the subject of the Vice-Presidency he is silent.

In another column of our paper will be found the prospectus of a new work to be published in the city of Philadelphia, by CONDY RAGUET, Esq. the present able Editor of the Banner of the Constitution. We regret to see a notice in his last paper that he intends discontinuing the publication of the latter work, after the expiration of his present year, which will be in December next.

We invite the most serious attention of every reader to the Speech of Genl. Hayne, which will be found in to days paper. It is an able refutation of the tale, that the late modification of the Tariff affords the people of the South substantial relief. The people can see what that modification is, and how much it lessens the burdens under which they have groaned for the last nine years.

When The Tariff of 1816 was laid the government had an enormous debt to pay and therefore it was necessary;—in 1832 the government is out of debt and the Tariff ought [illegible] to be reduced to the revenue standard.

It has been the policy of the advocates of the "American System" in this section of country to mis represent our views upon that subject. They say we are for taking off the duties entirely; *we* say we want the duties *reduced to the revenue standard*—we want enough to pay the expenses of the government and to leave a sufficient surplus in the Treasury to meet contingent expenses and no more. This is [illegible] doctrine *now* and this *always has been* our doctrine.

One remarkable circumstance has grown out of the discussions of the late reductions of the Tariff, it is this: While the *exchanges for northern products* come in *duty free*, those of the *South* come in with as *heavy if not heavier duties* than they did under the old Tariff. The reductions it will be remembered were made on the *unprotected* articles and these are the articles for which *Northern products* are exchanged; on *the protected* articles the duties were increased and these are the articles for which *Southern* products are exchanged. Is this not a most odious discrimination? Is this our boasted equality?

The Tariff & V. Buren.—Some of the servile partizan prints of Mr. V. B. have at length thrown off the disguise and come out openly for the Tariff. This is what we long ago predicted, but it is what we did not expect would take place so soon.

The last Globe contains one of Matthew Carey's long-winded hallow hypocritical communications upon the subject of the Tariff, which is lauded to the skies by the Globe. We scarcely expect any of Mr. Van Buren's friends will now deny that he is a friend of the Tariff.

Will the Jeffersonian let us know when Thomas Ritchie, *the consistent*, throws off the disguise and comes out for the Tariff too. We should like to know, so that we may advise our readers of the fact and guard them against being deceived by an "enemy in disguise."

The South Carolina delegation to Congress, (with the exception of Blair, Drayton and Mitchell,) have addressed their constituents a circular, in which, after giving a history of the progress of the Tariff laws from 1816 to the present time, they mention their efforts to have their burdens lightened and the ill-success which attended them, and conclude by saying that they have done all they can and that they therefore leave the subject to the people to be disposed of as they think best.

☞ William R. Hinton, of Wake County, an eleventh-hour-Jackson-man, has come out with a long letter in the Raleigh papers, denouncing Genl. Jackson for his Bank Veto. This is not more than all such do *in heart* tho' they are afraid to do so publicly, and yet they accuse those who prefer the constitution and the country to Martin Van Buren, with being hostile to Genl. Jackson. It is too shallow an artifice not to be seen through by the Republican friends of the President.

We regret to see a detailed account of the disgraceful scene which occurred in the Senate, and in which Henry Clay and Thomas H. Benton were concerned, going the rounds of the papers. For our part we prefer throwing a veil over all such undignified transactions.

Post-Masters in the adjoining counties will confer a favor upon us by sending us the election returns from their respective counties, as early as is practicable.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The editor of the Patriot has, in his Saturday's paper, put forth a comparative statement of the existing Tariff and the new bill, which is so calculated to delude the public, if implicitly believed, that I cannot forbear to state some facts in relation to such portions of the Bill as from experience I am acquainted with. Of course I challenge contradiction.

Under the existing Tariff, *plains* costing 33 cents per square yard, pay a duty of 14 cents with a credit to the importing merchant of 8 10 and 12 months.

Under the new Tariff, *plains* costing 33 cents (according to the new value of sterling money enacted by the new bill) will have to pay a duty of 17½ cents *cash down*.

Under the existing Tariff, plains costing 50 cents per square yard pay a duty of 22½ cents with a credit to the importer of 8, 10 and 12 months.

Under the new Tariff the same article at the same price will pay 17 cts. *cash down*.

Good white Welch plains last fall cost 15½ pence per yard of 32 inches width, and (the pound sterling being $4,44) they paid a duty of 14 cts. per square yard.

Under the new bill, the same article at the same price will pay nearly 18 cts. as the following calculation will show:

	cts.	ms.
15½ pence at 480 cts. per £ 1.	31	00
The width being 32 inches, add 1-8	3	87½
Charge, in England,		48
	35	36

Duty 50 per cent on 35,36 cts. is 17 11 16cts.

Moreover, I appeal to any merchant if the substitution of cash for the credit heretofore allowed is not an addition of fully 5 per cent more to the duty.

The new bill provides that woollens which shall not exceed 35 cents per square yard, shall pay only 5 per cent. To such as are uninformed, this may appear a great concession, but to every merchant who knows the current prices of Goods at the present day, it is perfectly clear that this low duty is a dead letter, and that no cloth, which a humane and conscientious master, (and such I am proud to acknowledge is the character of the Carolina Planter,) would give to his negroes, can be imported under the minimum of 35 cents, which is in reality only 32 3 8 cents, in consequence of the enactment by the new bill, that the pound sterling shall be valued at 480 cents.

Under the existing Tariff, Cotton goods costing however little, are deemed to have cost 35 cents and charged with 25 per cent duty.

Under the new Bill, the same enormous duty is kept up on all cotton goods that are dyed colored, or printed; but on such as are not, there is this mighty reduction, they are to be deemed to have cost 30 cents and charged with 25 per cent.

On blankets, by the new Bill, the duty is reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent—this is still a very heavy tax on an article which is almost as much a necessary of life as the bread we eat. Such however as do not exceed 75 cents, are to pay but 5 per cent. This is like the 5 per cent duty on cloth, only tantalizing us by holding out to us what we cannot reach; for every one in business knows that no blankets can be had at that price *except for babies*.

On flannels, by the new Bill, the duty will be 16 cents, which is at least 100 per cent on the flannel worn by the poor, and about 35 per cent on the fine Welch flannel worn by the wealthy.—We wonder that Congress had not more charity at this crisis when we are threatened with an invason by the Cholera, and there is but one opinion among Physicians with regard to this inestimable article as a preventative of disease especially among the poor and laboring classes. In some of the principal cities of Europe not only when the Cholera had actually arrived, but *in anticipation of it*, there have been Committees to distribute gratuitously to the poor, a liberal supply of flannel.

Query.—Is it for the *common defence* that Congress maintains a duty of 100 per cent on flannels?

By the new Tariff, there is a duty of 30 per cent on Kilmarnock caps and bonnets.

By the new Bill, the duty on these articles will be 30 per cent.

On cotton bagging, the change of duty by the new Bill, will inreality be an increase instead of a reduction, for I am credibly informed, that at least three fourths of the bagging imported into the United States, pays a duty equal to about 2 cents, whereas by the new Bill the duty on all bagging will be three and a half cents.

On many of the most important articles of hardware or ironmongery, such as trace chains hooks and hinges, &c. there is an enormous increase of duty by the new Bill, for instead of the present duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, these articles will have to pay a specific duty equal to fully 100 per cent.

On Carolina hoes, and hardware in general, whether of brass, iron, steel, pewter or lead, there is no reduction whatever by the New Bill.

On some few articles of the *protected* Class, there is a reduction of five to 10 per cent, but this does not affect the above mentioned facts, which are undeniable, and I leave it to others more capable to comment upon them.

AN IMPORTER.

THE CHOLERA.... The progress of this disease, in New York, during the last week, has been truly appalling, but we trust it is now on the decline. The cases and deaths reported by the Board of Health were as follows, up to noon of each day:

	Cases.	Deaths.
July 17, - -	153	60
18, - -	138	72
19, - -	202	83
20, - -	226	100
21, - -	311	104
22, - -	239	90
23, - -	231	72
Totals. -	1500	582
Add number previously reported, - -	1139	527
Grand Total, -	2639	1107

In Philadelphia no case of Cholera has been reported by the Board of Health since the 17th inst. until yesterday, when one case was reported. The general health of the city is as good as is usually experienced at this season of the year; and, whilst we have no reason to expect an exemption from the calamity with which our sister city, not a hundred miles distant, and with which there is daily an uninterrupted intercourse, is afflicted, the opinion is entertained, by some of our respectable physicians, that the disease may possibly present itself in a mitigated form. The whole community, almost, has passed through what are called the premonitory symptoms. Within the last three weeks, scarcely an individual has escaped from experiencing some derangement of the stomach or bowels—and diarhœa and ordinary cholera morbus have very extensively prevailed, as they appear to have done every where previously to the visit of the Malignant Cholera.—*Banner Constitution.*

INFUENCE of the TARIFF UPON WAGES.

From the New Jersey Chronicle.

There is one fact which demonstrates exactly the amount of benefit derived by the journeymen mechanics, from the Tariff Laws of this country, to wit; that, with every addition which has from time to time been made to the Tariff duties, there has been a general and essential reduction of journeymen's wages in every branch of mechanism benefitted by those duties. This fact cannot be evaded by equivocation, nor explained away by sophistry, and stands a living evidence of the utter inutility of those enormous duties, so far as operatives are concerned. This reduction of wages is the most natural consequence of the many deplorable ones which result from an undue protection of one interest at the expense of all others: for, with every increase of bounty, is added inducements to the capitalist to withdraw his means from unprotected pursuits, and invest them where, besides profits, they can realize bounties of from 33 to 200 per centum. The oppression of the poor is as naturally consequent, as night is to day: for the huge capitals thus drawn together, by a few wealthy speculators, enables them to crush, in an instant, any attempts at competition on the part of the operatives, who are obliged to succumb to the tyranny of the monopolizing capitalist, or seek some other means of support. There are hundreds in this place, who can bear testimony to these truths.

THE "AMERICAN SYSTEM"

Is founded in the most deep rooted selfishness. It is eminently anti Christian, and it is hostile to the indulgence of those feelings of universal benevolence & good will to man, which form one of the chief beauties of the Christian dispensation. Thousands of pious men, who abhor revenge and retaliation in individual life yet countenance such policy in Governments, because they erroneously fancy it to be consistent with national interest to meet restriction with restriction. The doctrines of Free Trade, which are the doctrines of universal philosophy, reconcile these apparently conflicting principles, and clearly show, that, so far from its being sound policy to prohibit the importation of foreign goods, because foreign nations prohibit the importation of ours, the Christian injunction of turning the other cheek to him who strikes the one, and of giving the cloak to him who takes the coat, is the true and proper course to be pursued, even regarded as a mere question of *interest*.

Ban. Con.

The Turtle System.—An intelligent acquaintance who is a great friend to American industry, has made us the following suggestion. He has observed, that, at this session of the year, a considerable quantity of green turtle is imported from the Bahama Islands and the West Indies, to be converted into the turtle soup; and as the duty upon that commodity is but 15 per centum, he thinks that a sufficient protection is not afforded to the growth of snapping turtles. He thinks it could be demonstrated that snapping turtles could be raised in great numbers in the ponds and mill dams which exists throughout the country, if sufficient encouragement were afforded, by the prohibition of green turtles. He thinks that it would be pretty difficult to smuggle green turtles: and that, as the lovers of turtle soup would not be content with the imitation, made of a calf's head, but must have turtle of some kind, he considers that snappers might be doubled in price, which would give a stimulus to a great amount of the american industry amongst that class of people who would rather catch snapping turtles than work.

He is also decidedly opposed to the Importation, in Philadelphia, of terrapins from Jersey and Delaware. He says that, although the best and cheapest, yet that, as Pennsylvanians, we ought to encourage the Susquehannah terrapin: for that, by so doing, we keep all our money in the State—whereas when we buy the foreign terrapins, we get drained of our specie.

We confess that the views of our friend appear to us to be perfectly sound. We see no reason why the growth of domestic turtles should not be encouraged by duties, as well as the growth of raccoons; and we can see no reason why the growth of coon skins should not be encouraged, as well as the growth of wool. There is no argument that will not apply to the other; and, if the constitutional right to extend such protection be placed upon Mr. Adam's ground of the "common defence," we would a thousand times prefer being defended against an evil by snapping turtles and raccoons, than by sheep.

Ban. Con.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

The federal papers are filled with the cry "of patronage of the President"—"Power of the President," &c.

We hope they will allow M Edward Everett, a member of Congress from Massachusetts to be good authority on this subject. The following is an extract from his speech in Congress, March 9, 1826, on Mr. M'Duffie's proposition to amend the Constitution. We wish the opposition papers would copy it.

"Sir, the President has no power of a nature to create influence: He can do nothing of himself in that way. The only power which he may be said to have, which is absolute, & this is not of a nature to confer personal influence, is that of negativing a law passed by less than two thirds of Congress. As to patronage, he cannot appoint to an office of one hundred dollars per annum, without the consent of thirteen sovereign* States. He cannot treat with a foreign Power, to build a light house on a dessolate rock, without the ratification of sixteen independent* States. No sir, the executive is not strong."

* There was a time when it was neither heresy nor treason to speak of the States as *sovereign and independent*. We could talk of the "rights of the States" without the threats of having our "ears nailed to the pillory." But now, the Clay party deny that the States are "sovereign and independent." They say it is nonsense to call them so. They are now deemed, by the opposition, only as Colonies. We have a right to presume Mr. Everett spoke the sentiments of the party in 1826. What has caused the great change? What was loyalty in 1826, is treason, in their views, now.

From the Journal of Commerce.

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR THE PEOPLE.

1. The taxes, now levied on the people of the United States, exceed by about $18 000 000 the necessary expenditures of the government.

2. These taxes are chiefly exacted upon the articles most necessary to the comfort and health of the poor, (such as cheap woollens, coal, iron, sugar, &c.) while the luxuries of the rich, (such as wines, spices, silks, &c.) are almost exempted from taxation.

3. The proposed removal of all duties on articles not produced or manufactured in this country, without any reduction on other articles, will still leave an accruing surplus revenue of about $10,000 000, and will cause that revenue to be wholly collected by taxes on the necessaries and comforts of the poor.

4. The effect of the present, and of the proposed American System of everlasting taxation, therefore is and will be,—that every industrious mechanic does pay, and is to be doomed to pay, from his hard earned wages, into an overflowing treasury, an annual assessment on his clothing, food, and tools, nearly, if not fully, equal to the whole amount paid by the wealthiest of his fellow citizens.

Can these plain truths be disproved or even denied. And are the freemen of America to be long thus humbugged?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

CIRCULAR

To the Clergy and Laity, within the jurisdiction of the Evan. Lutheran General Synod of the U. S. of North America.

Brethren:—That God whom we worship, and who is holy and just at all times, administers the affairs of the world, in such manner as is best calculated to promote the welfare of the human family and to rescue sinners from eternal death. You are aware that a dreadful pestilence, the Cholera, has extensively scourged many nations of this globe, and, that notwithstanding the Atlantic ocean seperates us from Europe, it has commenced its ravages on the very borders of our beloved country.—When it is remembered, that God Jehova is as benevolent as he is holy and just, and that not a hair can fall from our heads without his knowledge, it must be admitted that the Asiatic Cholera, now destroying many lives in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, is sent as a chastisement for our sins, to rouse the people generally to remember their creator; and to worship him, who is a spirit, "in spirit and truth."

We do not feel disposed, unnecessarily, to alarm our fellow citizens, by the rapidity which characterizes the march of the Cholera—the awful idea of thousands sinking suddenly into the grave, unprepared—the conviction that Jesus Christ, *God over all blessed for ever*, is the physician of the body as well as the soul, and that he can confirm the declaration; "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee," impel us to advise our bretheren in faith, devout ly, humbly, sincerely and with resolution, by the grace of God, to an amendment of heart and life, to fly to his throne of grace, that he may avert the awful calamity from our happy land. To this we are urged, not only by the views of our pious friends, but by the fact that when Israel was threatened, "David built an altar unto the Lord, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings. So the Lord was entreated for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel." And, "is the Lord's hand now shortened, that it cannot save? Or is his ear heavy, that it cannot hear?"

We recommend to all our ministers, when, on the Lord's day, they meet their beloved people in the sanctuary, to offer up prayer to God, that he may sanctify his dispensations to their souls, and guard and protect these United States against the desolation and afflicting devastation of the Cholera. And as it is the duty of our members, rigidly to attend to devotional exercises in their families, we do earnestly recommend, that they very particularly invoke God, who is of infinite mercy, to expel the awful disease from the world, or, if in his wisdom it must visit us, and our bodies die, that our souls be prepared to meet the judge of the world, without fear and trembling.

Commending you, and all dear to you, to the gracious protection of God, our only help, I am beloved brethren, your affectionate brother in Christ.

DAVID F. SCHAEFFER,
President of the Ev. Luth. Gen. Synod.

Frederick, (Md.) June 23, 1832.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY Aug. 4, 1832.

Cotton in seed	2. 00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9,00
Corn	40
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1. 12
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	30
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3,25
Brandy	40
Whiskey	25 a 30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lard	8 to 10
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1½
Georgia do	2 to 3

FLAX-SEED Wanted.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies his old customers and friends, that he still continues to take in

FLAX-SEED,

for which he will give CASH or SALT in exchange, at his old stand.

4t38 GEORGE VOGLER.

Salisbury, N. C. August 1st. 1832.

5 Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th of July last, a bound Girl, by the name of Mary Moody, about 16 years of age, four feet and a half high. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said Girl to me in this county, about 12 miles south of Salisbury, but no expenses will be paid.

ELIZABETH STIREWALT.

August 1st, 1832. 1w PAID.

Estate Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury on Thursday the 23rd August, being Thursday of the County Court; Sundry articles of wearing apparrel, some VALUABLE BOOKS, a patent leaver WATCH, a first rate VIOLIN, all belonging to the Estate of Danl. & Hugh Meenan dec'd.. Terms made known at sale.

R. MACNAMARA, *Adm'r.*

August 2nd 1832. 2t36

Land for Sale!

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the tract of Land, formerly owned by Almand Hall, dec'd. 10 miles West of Salisbury, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConnaughey, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY,
WILLIAM McCOY.

Salisbury June 1st. 8t42

Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Ranger of Rowan County, hereby forewarns all persons from keeping Strays and not entering the same under the penalty of the Law within the time prescribed. I will keep the book myself at my residence in Salisbury. 1w

WOODSON MONROE.

Salisbury June 1st.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Monthly Journal OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THAT a taste for the study of Political Economy, as a science, is gradually extending in the U. States, is every where exhibited, by the attention devoted to that branch of it which relates to commercial restrictions, by the number of Literary Institutions in which Professorships have been established for its promulgation, and by the fact, that, within a few years, no less than four editions of Say's treatise on Political Economy have been published in this country, and sold. To cherish, and to administer to, this taste ought to be considered as an object well worthy of the regard of all those who desire to see the Legislation of the country, whether in the Halls of Congress, or in those of our State Governments, conducted with wisdom and skill: for nothing is more clear than that Legislation is a complicated science, requiring study and reflection, and not a gift of intuition.

Nor is Political Economy limited to a simple question of a Tariff of Duties, as many persons have hastily supposed. It ranges the whole field of investigation which relates to Population, to Internal Improvements, to Currency, to Coinage, to Banking, to Exchange, to Finance, to the Administration of the Poor-Laws, and to many other public concerns—especially those which are connected with Agriculture, Commerce, and manufactures—and touches so closely upon all the pursuits of life, not excepting the humble but important one of *Domestic Economy*, that it may be justly entitled the science which teaches the rules to make *families*, as well as *communities*, prosperous and happy. Unfortunately, in the U. States, circumstances have, of late years, occurred, to create a prejudice against this science; and, consequently, to prevent that general attention to its study which its importance merits. Such prejudice, however, must, sooner or later, be dispelled—and the day is, probably, not very distant, when Political Economy will become a branch of popular education; being as it is, eminently adapted to promote the welfare of the human race.

It can hardly be doubted, that, to the existence of this prejudice is due, in a great degree, the limited number of European works on Political Economy, which have been re-published in this country. The English press has produced and is constantly producing works, in pamphlet form, or in small volumes, upon the various branches of the science, which do not reach more than a dozen or twenty individuals, perhaps in the U. States, who have standing orders abroad for their transmission. Many of these works are of a higher order, and contain matter as useful to an American reader as to an English one; but no publisher offers to put them to press, because a sufficient number of subscribers cannot be easily be found to warrant the expenses of publication.

It is mainly with a view of laying before the American People, the class of works to which we allude, that the publication now proposed to the community has been projected; and in respectfully, inviting for it the patronage of our fellow-citizens we [illegible] to them the following

TERMS.—

1. The *Journal of Political Economy* will be published monthly, and will contain, upon an *average*, 80 pages octavo, printed upon paper of the quality and size usually employed for the Reviews, making a semi annual volume of 480 pages, including an Index. It is said upon an *average*, because, in some cases, the length of a publication may occupy more than 80 pages, and, rather than to divide it into two, a greater number of pages will be used; in which case, the following publication will obtain a less number.

2. It will be chiefly devoted to such foreign pamphlets, treatises, lectures, and other publications, upon the various branches of Political Economy, as may be distinguished for their superiority, and to such notices of the larger class of books, as may enable the American reader to become acquainted with all the important works which may appear abroad.

3. The subjects of Banking, Currency, and Finance, will receive particular attention in the selections; and as an earnest of this, promise, the Editor intends to give, in the earliest numbers of the Journal, the celebrated Report of the Bullion Committee, made to Parliament in the year 1810—the masterly work of Mr. Huskisson, entitled "The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency, stated and examined," published in that same year—and Henry Parnell's recent work on Financial Reform.

4. Original articles, Lectures, and Reviews of works on political economy, wholly scientific and exempt from party politics, or sectional views, will constitute a portion of its contents.

5. The first No. will appear on the first day of July next, and the first volume will be completed in December. The price will be $5 per ann. payable on the receipt of the first No. and annually thereafter in advance, and no subscriptions will be received for a less term than one year.

6. The work will be transmitted to subscribers, not residing in Philadelphia, by mail, and all postages are to be paid by them, except upon letters enclosing five dollars and upwards.

7. All communications are to be addressed, and all payments are to be made direct to the subscriber, who will be responsible for the safe transmission of money by mail, and will forward receipts therefor, free of postage, to the subscribers. CONDY RAGUET.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1832.

POETRY.

From the Patriot and Shield.

AN INVOCATION

On the apprehended approach of the Cholera.

Stay, oh stay! thine avenging hand,
Thou God of mercy, justice, might;
Nor let our fair and happy land,
Be ravaged by the scourge's blight.

We pray thee stop the dread career
Of pestilence, which threats our shore;
And drive it hence to regions drear,
Where nought but ocean's surges roar.

In pity, spare thy people now;
Withdraw thy strong arm of power;
Avert the fell impending blow;
Call back the ills that threat'ning lower.

We own the justice of thy wrath,
And know thy vengeance we deserve;
But keep the destroyer from our path,
And from thy rules we'll never swerve.

But should we feel thy chast'ning rod,
And pestilence pollute our air,
We pray Thee, oh ALMIGHTY
To keep us in thy holy care. N. C. K.

VARIETY.

PATRIOTISM IN THE WEST...An Indiana paper states that one *Peter Altheiser*, a member of Captain Yeager's company of militia, a few days previous he cut off the fore finger of his right hand in order to avoid military duty. What a martyr in the cause of his country! The same paper says, —"Since the commencemeot of the Indian War, we hear of much sickness, and of many invalids! One man, who it is said, can run down a deer at a foot race, claims exemption from military duty, because he is lame! Another, who boasts that he can raise a barrel of whiskey up, and drink out of the bung hole, claims exemption from general debility!" The girls in the neighborhood should seize upon these chicken hearted dastards, and after pulling out their beards and whiskers, if they have any, tar and feather them.

Good and Bad Eating.—"Gude morning, Pat, an ar ye goin up the Hudson this morning?" "Yes, Jemmy." "And do ye go in the North America?" "Och no, for they will charge three dollars and ate ye."—"And what boat do ye go in, Pat?" "Why to be sure in the Ohio; for she will charge ye two dollars, and ye can ate yourself, Jemmy."

"Pleasures of Memory."—A lady of fashion at Paris said lately to her chambermaid who was dressing her—"How weary I am of this mourning!—I have worn it fifteen days! But apropos, Rosina, tell me for whom am I in mourning?"

A gentleman of this city, the other day, speaking to another of having attended the funeral of one of his acquaintances was asked in the usual way of exclaiming, "Is he dead?"—He replied, 'I don't know whether he is dead or not; but at all events they have buried him on suspicion.'

Gratitude.—John Brognier, Bishop of Geneva, was a swineherd in his youth. Being one day at Geneva, he went to the Tarconnerie to purchase a pair of shoes, but found upon examining his scrip, that he had not sufficient money. The shoemaker, observing his confusion, took compassion upon his poverty: "Adieu, friend," said he, "you shall pay me when you become a Cardinal." Not long after, a Cardinal, taking a liking to Brognier, carried him to Avignon, and made him a learned man. He came at last to be in reality a Cardinal when he made the kind-hearted shoemaker his house-steward.

In a recent trial before the Court of Common Pleas in New Bedford the counsel for the defendant in urging upon the jury the importance of maintaining the strictest order in a school, the responsibility of the instructor, narrated a short anecdote, which has before appeared in print, of a master who was sent for to take charge of a school where the pupils were proverbial for their disobedience. On the morning after his arrival he sent one of the largest lads for wood who returned with a ponderous log and threw it down upon the floor exclaiming "ground arms." "Floor arms." replied the master, and suiting the action to the word, levelled the scholar with his fist to the floor. "After that," replied the counsel, "there was no more grounding arms." The anecdote was much to the point, and without doubt had much weight upon the jury, but after concluding his argument he was astonished to find that he had made considerable impression on the judge likewise, who with a member of the bar then present, had been pupils of the identical pedagogue.

A Genuine Member.—"Haste ye and gie me something," said a man in black as he hurriedly entered a druggist shop, a few days ago; "I have something here," laying his hand on the upper buttons of his vest, "that sadly troubles me; an emetic, an emetic," he cried out, surprised that the druggist was not in as great haste as himself. The druggist fearful he had taken arsenic, administered the desired emetic, which soon produced its usual effects. The man in black then felt more at ease to answer the druggist's questions. "Have you taken arsenic?" said the druggist. "No," said the man in black, "but I was at a funeral, and thinking the service was wine, I drank my glass off, but have since found it was rum, and as a member of the Temperance Society, my conscience could not feel at ease till I had got the ruinous stuff ejected."

Sheep vs. Babies.—Crossing a neighboring enclosure, a few days since, we encountered a little urchin about twelve years of age, whose daily business it was to watch and protect a large flock of sheep, and who, in the bargain, was encumbered with the care of a small child not remarkable for gentleness of disposition. Finding him not in a very pleasant mood, which seemed to be occasioned by the turbulent spirit of the 'little one,' we took the liberty of inquiring which was the lesser trouble of the two—the care of the sheep or the child? The lad raised up his hands, and exclaimed in the most earnest manner—"I'd sooner, zur, mind *forty* than *one* baby!!!

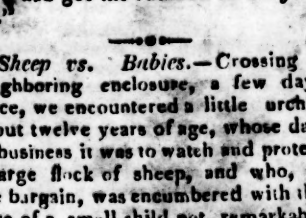
A very extraordinary phenomenon has been observed at Valenciennes, in France, in the grounds of two bleachers, which are more than 600 yards from each other. The linen laid out to whiten has become as red as if it had been dyed with blood. The water with which the linen was dressed has been analysed, and found not to contain the least acid. When the Cholera became extinct, this colouring ceased. A chemist of the town attributes it to the effect of certain acid exhalations, from whence he supposes the Cholera proceeded.

The Quaker and the Broker.—An honest gentleman, of the drab coat and broad beaver, went a day or two since, into a broker's office, in Wall street, to get a bank note changed.

The dealer in money, glancing his eye over the note exclaimed—"This is counterfeit, sir."

"Verily," replied the Quaker, "I am of thy opinion, for I took it of thee yesterday." It was changed without more words.

N. Y. Constellation



BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 44.

AN ACT supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the 15th day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding in any case, the pay of a captain, in the said line; such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line or State troops,, volunteers or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid; to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 1. *And be it further enacted*, That no person, receiving any annuity or persons under any law of the U. S. providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer musician or private, entitled thereto, or their authorised attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay nor shall any officer, noncommissioned officer, musician or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed, shall not in any way be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall insure wholly to the personal benefit to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or soldier entitled to the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned: and the pay which shall accrue thereafter, shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed; and, in case of the death of any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, during the period intervening between the semi-annular payments directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue between the last preceding semi-annual payment, and the death of such person, shall be paid to his widow, or if he leave no widow, to his children.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners or marines who served for a like term in the naval service, during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution.

A. STEPHENSON
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 7, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 52.

AN ACT for the benefit of the Alexandria canal company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to pay to the President and directors of the Alexandria Canal Company, or to such officer of said company as they may empower to receive it, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the construction of an aqueduct across the river Potomac, at or near Georgetown, in the District of Columbia; which sum shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, at such times and in such proportions (having a due regard to the progress of the work,) as the President of the U. S. may, from time to time, direct.

Approved, June 25, 1832.

No. 53.

AN ACT establishing land districts in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be four land districts in the Territory of Arkansas, to be called as follows, viz: the Arkansas land district, the White River land district, the Red River land district, and the Fayetteville land district; and each of the aforesaid land districts shall be bounded as follows, ta wit: the Arkansas land district shall include all the country embraced within the following boundaries: beginning on the west bank of the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the St. Francis river, and running thence due west with the base line to the northeast corner of range six, township one north, and south of said base line; thence, due north with the dividing line between ranges five and six, to the northeast corner of township seven, north of said base line; thence, due west with the dividing line between townships seven and eight, to the northwest corner of range seventeen; and thence due south with the dividing line between range seventeen and eighteen, to the Mississippi river. The White river district shall include all the country south of Missouri, which is not included in the Arkansas land district above described, and east of the dividing line between ranges seventeen and eighteen, as extended from the northwest corner of the said Arkansas land district, to the State of Missouri. The Red river land district shall include all the country in Arkansas lying west of the Arkansas land district, and south of the base line. The Fayetteville land district shall include the residue of the Territory of Arkansas, being all the country lying north of the Red river district, and west of the Arkansas and White river districts.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land office for the Arkansas land district shall be at Little Rock; the land office for the White river district shall be at Batesville; the land office for the Red river district shall be at the town of Washington; and the land office for the Fayetteville district shall be at Fayetteville.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plates of the surveys to be deposited in the proper land offices.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of the said districts created by this act, a Register and Receiver of public moneys shall be appointed, who shall give security in the same manner, and whose duties and authorities shall, in every respect be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are by law provided in relation to the Registers and Receivers of public moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Approved, June 25 1832.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock of

GOODS

belonging to the late firm of

KYLES & MEENAN,

all of which they are determined to sell at the

PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK

Prices. By strict attention to business, we shall feel grateful for the patronage of our friends, and the people at large—at the old stand. 32tf

JOSIAH HUIE,
JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, July 6th 1832

JULIUS J. REEVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store, Rocky Mount, 14 miles West of Salisbury, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations; and if quality, variety & neatness of style, reduced prices, & close attention to business, be any inducement to purchasers, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

June 18th, 1832. 3mt39PD.

Look Here.

THE building of a new Court-House in the Town of Jefferson, Ashe County will be let to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the day of September next, a plan of the building will be made known at the time, and may be seen in the clerks office. The building will be something like forty feet square, the wall of brick, &c. and probably will be required to be covered with zink. The undertaker will be required to give bond with approved security, for the performance of the work.

A. B. M'MILLAN,
J. SUTHERLAND,
A. M'MILLAN,
J. COUNCILL,
R. GENTRY. } COMMISS.

July, 10th, 1832. 6t37

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, April, 1st 1832.* 11

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Crass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Scenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletts,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gauze,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cuttery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Saddler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected by himself in *PHILADELPHIA* and *NEW-YORK* from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GOODS, and the extreme lowness of his prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed towards him, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is

NEW & FASHIONABLE,

comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. 14tf37

Salisbury, May the 10th 1832.

DR. ASHBEL SMITH.

IN a letter received by a friend, dated at Paris in April last, Doct. Smith requests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner.

He will occupy his room on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 29tf

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and that he will continue to butcher during the season. He will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings in each week at from two and a half to 3 1-2 cents per pound.

He would remind those who have beeves to sell that he will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Mocksville Jonesville and Wilkesboro.' Pasturage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 33tf

PETER J. SWINK.

New Goods!

DANIEL H. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

HE also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices, merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

600

REMO...

...ESTABLISHM...

...to their new Shop two doors below ... residence of Dr. Perrogal, on ... where they are always ready to ... calls of their friends, in their line of ... such as the making and repairing of ... Gigs, Sulkeys &c.

☞ The blacksmith business is still ... in all its various branches, by JOHN ... VER, at his old stand. 30tf

BUTCHERING!

John L. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business at this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAVER.

June 18th 1832. 28tf

W. J. JONES

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Courts of this County and Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831 92tf

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD BOOK, containing ten quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

Cape Fear, & Deep River Rail Road,

BOOKS of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened in the Town of Salisbury at the Hotel of Wm. H. Slaughter, and at the Mansion Hotel, and will remain open until the 29th. day of August next. The subscribers are pleased to learn from a recent communication to them from the commissioners at Wilmington that $100,000 of stock will be taken in the Towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville and that the route of the intended Road will shortly be surveyed by an eminent Engineer.

JAMES MARTIN jr.
MICHAEL BROWN.
WILLIAM H. HORAH.
TOMAS L. COWAN.
MAX: CHAMBERS.

July 26th, 1832.

Town lots for Sale.

THERE Will be sold in Statesville, on the 21st of August next (being the Tuesday of the August Court) the following Town Lots and tracts of land belonging to the Estate of J. Clelland dec'd.—No. 17 lying on main street and second Lot west of the Court House,

ALSO

No. 57 and 59 Lying on the east side of centre street south of Dejournets; ALSO two tracts of land, one contains 100 acres the other 66 acres, lying on the waters of Cremp Creek, six or seven miles south of Statesville, and joining the lands of Jacob Troutman and others, where due attention and a reasonable credit will be given by me.

N. E. McCLELLAND, *Adm'r. with the will annexed.*

July 22nd, 1832. 2 35

Notice.

THERE was taken up in Rowan County, in the Forks of the Yadkin River, and Hunting Creek, by James Davis, sen. a small iron-gray mare colt, and entered on my Stray Book, on the 16th inst. which is supposed to be 2 years old last spring, and was valued at $3, by A. Smoot and Arthen Morrow:

G. ANDERSON, *Ranger of 3d. battalion of Rowan Co.*

July 20th, 1832. 3t35

WANTED TO HIRE

IMMEDIATELY a boy about eleven or twelve years of age. Apply at this office. 2 34

July. 21st 1832. DAVID A. WOODSON

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 25 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.